surface active agent, said one or more non-ionic surface active agent(s) in a concentration sufficient to increase the serum half-life of the immune globulin.

24. ~~28.~~ (New) A method according to claim 27 wherein the immune globulin is anti-Rh_oD immune globulin.

25. ~~29.~~ (New) A method according to claim 27 wherein the anti-Rh_oD immune globulin has an IgG purity of greater than about 95% and a monomeric protein content of greater than about 94%.

26. ~~30.~~ (New) A method according to claim 29 which is aqueous.

27. ~~31.~~ (New) A method according to claim 27 wherein the immune globulin is anti-c immune globulin.

28. ~~32.~~ (New) A method according to claim 31 wherein the anti-c immune globulin has an IgG purity of greater than about 95% and a monomeric protein content of greater than about 94%.

29. ~~33.~~ (New) A method according to claim ~~32 which is aqueous.~~

30. ~~34.~~ (New) A ~~method~~ according to claim 27 wherein the concentration of the immune globulin is about 2 weight percent ~~to about 10 weight percent.~~

31. ~~35.~~ (New) A method according to claim 27 wherein the one or more non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) a sorbitan ester of a fatty acid.

32. ~~36.~~ (New) A method according to claim 35 wherein the non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) selected from the group consisting of sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monopalmitate, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitan tristearate, sorbitan monooleate, and sorbitan trioleate.

33. ~~37.~~ (New) A method according to claim 27 wherein the one or more non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) a polyoxyethylene sorbitan ester of a fatty acid.

34. 38. (New) A method according to claim 37 wherein the non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (4) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, polyoxyethylene (4) sorbitan monostearate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, polyoxyethylene (5) sorbitan monooleate, and polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate.

35. 39. (New) A method according to claim 27 wherein two or more non-ionic surface active agents are selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (4) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate; polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, polyoxyethylene (4) sorbitan monostearate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, polyoxyethylene (5) sorbitan monooleate, and polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate, sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monopalmitate, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitan tristearate, sorbitan monooleate, and sorbitan trioleate.

36. ~~40.~~ (New) A method according to claim 27 wherein the concentration of the one or more non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) about 0.01 weight percent to about 0.5 weight percent.

37. ~~41.~~ (New) A method according to claim 27 wherein the immune globulin preparation is administered intravenously.

38. 42. (New) A method according to claim 27 wherein the immune globulin preparation comprises:

about 3-8% human anti-Rh_oD immune globulin with an IgG purity of greater than 95% and a monomeric protein content of greater than 94%;

sodium chloride at about 0.25% (w/v);

very low level buffer with essentially no ionic strength;

Polysorbate 80" at about 0.01% to about 0.5% (w/v); and

L-glycine at about 0.1M.

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39.

~~43.~~ (New) A method according to claim 27 wherein the one or more non-ionic surface agents are selected from the group consisting of glyceryl monooleate; and a polyvinyl alcohol.

40.

~~44.~~ (New) A method of reducing the elevation of neutrophil counts comprising parenterally administering to an animal in need thereof an immune globulin preparation comprising an immune globulin and at least one non-ionic surface active agent, said one or more non-ionic surface active agent(s) in a concentration sufficient to reduce the elevation of neutrophil counts.

Cont

41.

45. (New) A method according to claim 44 wherein the immune globulin is anti-Rh_oD immune globulin.

42.

~~46.~~ (New) A method according to claim 44 wherein the anti-Rh_oD immune globulin has an IgG purity of greater than about 95% and a monomeric protein content of greater than about 94%.

43.

~~47.~~ (New) A method according to claim 46 which is aqueous.

44.

~~48.~~ (New) A method according to claim 44 wherein the immune globulin is anti-c immune globulin.

45.
49. (New) A method according to claim 48 wherein the anti-c immune globulin has an IgG purity of greater than about 95% and a monomeric protein content of greater than about 94%.

46.
50. (New) A method according to claim 49 which is aqueous.

47.
51. (New) A method according to claim 44 wherein the concentration of the immune globulin is about 2 weight percent to about 10 weight percent.

48.
52. (New) A method according to claim 44 wherein the one or more non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) a sorbitan ester of a fatty acid.

49.
53. (New) A method according to claim 52 wherein the non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) selected from the group consisting of sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monopalmitate, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitan tristearate, sorbitan monooleate, and sorbitan trioleate.

50.
54. (New) A method according to claim 44 wherein the one or more non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) a polyoxyethylene sorbitan ester of a fatty acid.

51.
55. (New) A method according to claim 54 wherein the non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (4) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, polyoxyethylene (4) sorbitan monostearate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, polyoxyethylene (5) sorbitan monooleate, and polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate.

52.
56. (New) A method according to claim 44 wherein two or more non-ionic surface active agents are selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (4) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan

monopalmitate; polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, polyoxyethylene (4) sorbitan monostearate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, polyoxyethylene (5) sorbitan monooleate, and polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate, sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monopalmitate, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitan tristearate, sorbitan monooleate, and sorbitan trioleate.

53. ~~57.~~ (New) A method according to claim 44 wherein the concentration of the one or more non-ionic surface active agent(s) is(are) about 0.01 weight percent to about 0.5 weight percent.

54. ~~58.~~ (New) A method according to claim 44 wherein the immune globulin preparation is administered intravenously.

55. ~~59.~~ (New) A method according to claim 44 wherein the immune globulin preparation comprises:

about 3-8% human anti-Rh_0D immune globulin with an IgG purity of greater than 95% and a monomeric protein content of greater than 94%;

sodium chloride at about 0.25% (w/v);

very low level buffer with essentially no ionic strength;

Polysorbate 80" at about 0.01% to about 0.5% (w/v); and

L-glycine at about 0.1M.

56. ~~60.~~ (New) A method according to claim 44 wherein the one or more non-ionic surface agents are selected from the group consisting of glyceryl monooleate; and a polyvinyl alcohol.